

JACKSON CONFIRMED.

THERE WAS NOT EVEN A VOTE ON
THE QUESTION.

**Democrats Say It Was Reached Through
an Understanding that Harrison Would
Not Nominate His Successor.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The confirmation of the nomination of Howell E. Jackson to be an Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court has led to speculation in political circles as to the identity of his successor on the circuit bench. What President Harrison will do in the matter it is, of course, impossible to say. Since the surprise occasioned by the nomination of Jackson no one cares to hazard a prediction.

Democrats say that the confirmation of Jackson was reached through an understanding that the President would not nominate a man to succeed him. The result over which Judge Jackson has presided consists of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

In view of the present representations made to the judiciary from the Senate and in view of the fact that the President has no geographic considerations as a factor to prevail in the selection of a Circuit Judge as it is assumed they will, the general belief is that, whether President Harrison or President Cleveland appoints a man to come from Kentucky to the Sixth Michigan has Justice Harlan in the Supreme Court, Ohio Judge Taft in the Supreme Court, Tennessee Justice McPherson in the Court of Appeals, Tennessee Justice Howell in the Supreme Court and Kentucky Justice Harlan in the Supreme Court. The latter's appointment is the

the part of the Democrats to oppose the confirmation of Judge Jackson to be at the Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that opposition vanished when the Senate went into executive session this afternoon. There was no opposition to the nomination of Judge Jackson. The Executive Journal was read, containing the nomination of Judge Jackson, which had previously been reported favorably and when the President of the Senate said: "If there are no objections the nomination will be confirmed." This question opened his eyes and confirmed his question. He said that he had no objection. So was all the opposition disposed of. The Associate-Justice Jackson will as soon as convenient to him qualify for the place to which he was appointed by a Republican President. The intimation of secrecy

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Jackson's Confirmation a Relief to Friends of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—While the Hawaiian annexation commissioners were paying their respects to Secretary Elihu Root at the War Department this morning their diplomatic antagonist, Mr. Paul Neuman, the ex-Queen's representative was in another part of the building in consultation with Acting Secretary Wharton of the State Department, with whom he had a long talk concerning the object of his visit. Mr. Wharton could, of course, do nothing, and Mr. Neuman expressed himself as satisfied that his only

The Prince in complexion is much lighter than the natives of Hawaii. He was educated in the States, speaks English fluently, and has traveled extensively, but has never visited Washington before. He said the emissaries would simply inform the Hawaiian officers that papers now in the possession of Mr. Neuman on behalf of the Queen. "We do not intend to make a struggle against annexation," he said. "We are simply carrying out the instructions of our Queen. If the United States Government sees fit to annex Hawaii, we will not object." The Prince intends to remain in Washington until after the inauguration, and it is expected will be "lumped" to some extent.

The intelligence of Judge Jackson's confirmation was a relief to the friends of the treaty of annexation, and to those who feared that it would be used as a "pusher" for the great action on the nominal subject. Now that that matter is disposed of, they believe that the subject will be promptly dismissed, and proposed in time to permit the Hawaiian commissioners to carry their news of the ratification with the appearance simultaneously with the appearance there of the document itself.

Princess Kaiulani Protests.
LONDON, Feb. 18.—Princess Kaiulani sends the following address to the American people:

London, Feb. 18.—To the Americans of America: Four years ago, at the request of Mr. Thurston, then Hawaiian Cabinet Minister, I was sent away to England to be educated privately and fitted for the

position which by the constitution
Hawaii I was to inherit. For all these years I have patiently and in exile striven to fit myself for my return, this year to take up my country. I am now told that Mr. Thurston is in Washington asking you to take away my flag and my throne. No one tells me even this of officially. Have I done anything so foolishly. Have I done anything to offend my people? I am coming from Washington to plead for my throne, my nation and my flag. Will you not the great American people hear me?

(Signed) KAULANI.

The Davis Monument Committee.
A meeting of the Davis monument committee was held in the office of Mayor Eliason, chairman, yesterday afternoon. The removal of President Davis' remains from New Orleans to Richmond, Va., was discussed in detail. Mayor

With was discussed.

Elysen was authorized to arrange the preliminary with Lee Camp in connection with the ceremonies of the day. Nothing of public interest was transacted.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday, February 18, 1890:

9 A. M., 34; 12 M., 31; 3 P. M., 49; 6 P. M., 46; 9 P. M., 40; midnight, 34. Average, 42 2-3.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—F. Virginia and North Carolina: Fair; west early winds; slightly warmer; except off the coast, stationary temperature.

Weather Conditions.—The area of low pressure has passed to the northeastward of New England, followed by high winds.

and high northwestern winds continue on the weather. Local snow falls in the New England States and in the Lower Lakes. The pressure has increased generally throughout the Central valley and on the South Atlantic coast. It continues highest over the Plateau region, but it has fallen rapidly north of Montana and North Dakota. It is generally higher in the Valley and is much warmer in the Mississippi Valley than in the Northwest, and in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. It is colder from the Lower Lake regions southward to Florida. Generally fair and warmer weather will prevail in the Southern States and Central valleys. The temperature will rise in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with cloudy, followed by fair weather.